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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LABOR SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1870. NO. 102.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban steam yacht Anna, seized by the United States authorities at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday last, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, was released on Monday, and left for Nassau.

The steamer Tybee, from San Domingo, brings a report that there is great excitement there over the question of annexation to the United States. A vote will be taken on the subject, which will probably result in favor of the project.

The authorities of Colombia have given ample permission to representatives of the United states to explore and survey the Isthmus of Darien, and instructed the State authorities to render every assistance in their power.

Gov. Hayes was inaugurated at Columbus, O., on Monday, for his second term.

The Legislature of Georgia met at Atlanta on Monday, in compliance with the orders of Provisional Governor Bullock, approved by Gen. Terry. The Senate organized quickly by the choice of Republican officers. In the House there seems to have been considerable disorder and confusion, but while pistols were flourished and threats freely made, happily no actual violence was perpetrated, and the House adjourned till to-day without completing its organization.

The Republican Union General Committee of New York was last evening fully and permanently organized, with the choice of Gen. John Cochrane as Chairman. All the delegates were present with few exceptions. The proceedings were harmonious, and the conclusions were substantially unanimous.

The West Virginia Legislature will meet on Monday next.

Miss Bethem, charged with the murder of her sexton, Wm. J. McNash, on the 20th of December last, in Wheeling, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and released from custody.

Rev. Cook, the erring divine who eloped from New York, with a young lady member of his church, has hitherto possessed the entire confidence of his flock, but it is feared that his evil courses are not of recent origin. He is believed to have been the prey of black mailers for some time past in consequence of his secret indiscretions, and driven to the wall by their importunities, he resolved at last to secure the person of the poor trusting child and fly forever. He departed on Saturday, leaving letters to his wife and the father of the victim confessing his crime. Detectives are on the track in several directions. The girl is undoubtedly with her paramour, who is on the track, and a bloody tragedy will probably end this painful drama.

The laying of the last rail of the Utah Central Railroad took place on Monday, and communication is now complete between Salt Lake and the Atlantic coasts. Brigham Young drove the last spike.

A bill was introduced in the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, providing for the opening of negotiations for the purchase of that portion of Alabama north of Jackson river.

Mrs. B. F. Lauterman and her two children, aged two and nine years, residing at No. 181 Sobey street, Chicago, were so badly injured yesterday morning that they will all die, by the explosion of a can of gasoline with which he neighbor was attempting to light a fire in a soolstove.

The Kentucky House has passed a bill providing that where a man abandons his wife for two years, and his place of residence is unknown to the wife, even though such residence may certainly be in the State, constructive service may be good.

If the weather should be favorable, the last span of the Ohio river bridge at Louisville will be swung within the next fifteen days.

Judge Knight, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, yesterday dissolved the injunction granted some days since restraining the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company from operating the Missouri River and Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroads in Kansas.

John Donnelan, City Marshal of Lexington, Ky., shot and mortally wounded W. B. Allen, an ex-city councilman, yesterday morning. The difficulty grew out of a law suit. Walman accused Donnelan of having lied.

L. Friedman has been arrested in Cincinnati on a charge of attempting to commit rape on a girl fourteen years of age, employed in his store.

The Bricklayers' National Union met in Chicago yesterday, about one hundred delegates being present. President Gant read his report. The President read his report. Fifteen unions have been formed during the past year; three Unions have been dissolved during the same time. Seven strikes have taken place during the year. The President thinks the rule should be adopted compelling unions to give support to delinquent unions are not disposed to look on special cases with favor. A special tax was levied of 1-8-8, of fifty cents per member, to defend the conspiracy cases of two Unions, and thus far but nineteen Unions have paid the tax. The President suggests that the present system granting authority to Unions to strike be repealed, and the adoption of a plan not so much cumbered with red tape. He declares himself opposed to the whole system of rules, but so long as the practice is allowed, desires the adoption of measures that will protect employer and employe alike. The present system is wholly de protection to the employer. A new card system is deemed advisable, and doing away with traveling card and substituting uniform contribution card, that no member can go from one Union to another and work without paying dues. He pronounces the eight-hour law a farce, as it is never enforced. He suggests a remedy for the relief of strikers. The President says colored workingmen are beginning to understand the benefits and special privileges gained by their unions, and are taking steps to unite themselves into societies. He introduces a question the question of their admission be fairly met and settled in this convention.

In the Tennessee Constitutional Convention yesterday, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge the duties faithfully was administered to the members and officers. A proposition for the different departments of the State Constitution to Committees, and all matters relating thereto without debate, was adopted. A large number of solutions and amendments were then submitted. One amendment declares that slavery is involuntary servitude shall not exist in Tennessee except as punishment for crime, and forbids the legislature from passing any law recognizing property in man. Another confers the privilege of voting upon all male citizens without regard to color, who shall have paid poll tax. Another prohibits the legislature of the State from loaning its credit to any association, municipality or corporation, and limits the power of the Legislature to contract debts.

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Mrs. Heidert, a German woman, who has been suffering from small-pox about a week, in her room, in St. Louis, yesterday morning, during the absence of attendants, got out of bed, jumped into a well forty-five feet deep, her husband drew her up with a bucket, but found she was dead when the top of the well was again broke, and the woman fell back again. Subsequently she was drawn up with ropes, and she was dead.

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THE COAL INTEREST.

rotest Against Reduction of Duty on Coal.

At a meeting of the Coal Association at aron, Pa., Mr. J. J. Sperrel was called to e chair, and Mr. N. Hall was appointed Secary. The object of the meeting was to take to consideration the proposed reduction of e duty on coal. The following resolution was g reported by the Committee was adopted:

WHEREAS, An effort is being made in Conss to reduce the duty on coal, which, in the opinion of the coal interest, is not the wants or necessities of the country, and if successful ould be ruinous to those engaged in the mining f business, and withdraw from internal commerce one of its chief elements of prosperity, scharge from employment a large and useful ss of society, and in every way to be deprecated therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and members of ngress be requested to oppose by all proper eans any reduction of the duty on coal.

JAMES WHERRETT,
J. J. PIERCE,
SAML. KIMBERLY,
Committee.
SHARON, MERCER CO., PA., January 8, 1870.

ELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

nother Letter from san Francisco Reiterating Former Statements — No Change in the Situation.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Dug Bennett, of San ancisco, an old, well known and reliable telegrher, in a letter dated January 3d, says: f this reaches you before our difficulty is setled, I wish to say that every means has been ept by those in the 'ring' to misrepresent s. I repeat most emphatically, we only act ainst a rediculous. We do not sanction a rike for higher wages, although it has been reported by the officials out here. Stand by us, member our oath; be firm and all ill be well. Let every one know what inform we stand on—that of equal rights nd justice to all. I had an interview with umble and Mentzer this evening, at the ompolitan Hotel, and told them, in the ame of the Operators of the United States, at we had assumed a position and would not ecede from it."

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—We are more determined, and fully as confident as when we set out. You may depend upon us. No new member to-day.

CHICAGO, January 11.—We are posting San Francisco dust. Keep the boys together and ress is certainly clear. San Francisco papers and letters at hand completely substantiate our previous claims, and place Jacobs's judgment in truth beyond a doubt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The Southern operators are all out, and business for these points refused.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Free List as Far as Agreed Upon—The Annexation of San Domingo—The Virginia Contest in Congress—Proposed Increase of National Bank Notes—The Free Banking Scheme—New System of Paying Pensions—Cash in the Treasury Somewhat Reduced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1870.

The Ways and Means Committee are not likely to report the tariff bill under a fortnight. The following is the free list as far as finally agreed upon to this date: Arsenic, acenite, root, leaf and bark; agaric, alkanet root, alkekenji, albumen and lacterine; amber, ambergris, aloes, aniline oil, the sulphate and carbonate of ammonia, annato in seed, roills or extract, antimony ore, argols in crude state, asbestos not manufactured, bamboos qussia bark, Peruvian bark, Lima bark, cinchena bark, belladonna root and leaf free, bismutt, bromine, bitter apples, berries and nuts and vegetables for dyeing; bells and broken bell metal; bolting cloths, bones crude and calcined and bone ased for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers; books, maps and charts, single copies and not for sale, and of which none are printed in the United States; burr stones in the rough or block, and not bound up into millstones; Brazil wood and logwood and all other dye woods in sticks; bullion gold and silver and manufactured platina; buchu leaves, cardamum, calamus, citrate of lime, dragon's blood, cannella bark and other barks not otherwise provided for; cantharides cochineal, cumin seed, cudbear, coins and medals imported as objects of taste, and not for sale; collections of antiquity not for sale; clay manufactured, chalk manufactured, coral in the rough; cork wood or bark in the rough; cotton manufactured; cryolite unmanufactured; cuttle fish bone, diamond dust and rough diamonds, Dutch metal in leaf or powder, crude dyes not otherwise provided for, eggs, seeds for planting or for purposes; Spanish grass, patent adhesive felt for ships' bottoms, firewood, fresh fish for immediate consumption, fluor spar, flint and ground flint stones, flowers and plants, and leaves and roots of various kinds for medicinal purposes; fashion plates; glass bronze in pieces, and the refuse of; gamboge, gentian, guano, goat skins, gums of twenty different kinds, crude gutta percha, horse hair used for weaving; horse and cow hair; uncleaned linseed and hemp, hides raw and undressed; hemlock bark and its extract; henbane; leaf, iodine in crude state; ipecac, jalap, iridium, ice, India rubber in crude state, indigo, ivory in raw state, ivory nuts, juniper berries and laurel berries, kelp and barrilla lac, either sealed, crude, stick, shell or in; lava, leeches, licorice root, lithograph stone, logwood and lignum vitæ, all; madders, madder root, manuscripts, manures, manna, models of inventions, crude moss of all kinds, musk in crude state, nux vomica, nutgalls, nutmegs, oak bark, oakum and junk; orange and lemon peel, orchil in moss or liquid, oysters, palm and palmetto leaf not manufactured, palm nuts and seeds, pearl, mother of pearl, Persian berries, personal and household effects, paintings and statuary not brought in for sale; phosphates, plants, &c., imported by the Department of Agriculture, vases, or patterns for chemical use, plumbago, potash and pearl ash in crude state, pumice stone, quassia wood, rags of all kinds and paper waste, if only to be used in making paper, rattans and reeds, rhubard, resins in crude state, rose leaves, rotten stone, saffron and its flowers, sarsaparilla, sago, shellac, slate, sea weed, sandal wood, seeds of cardamom, carroway, coriander, fennel and others for medical use; senna in leaves; shells of every kind for private family use, shavings, sponges, quills, brimstone in crude state, tapicca, Teagle's tumeric, wood ashes and lyes, all cabinet woods not manufactured, worm wood, salts and extracts of; whalebone, a large proportion of the above named articles now nay a tariff of various rates, but yield such small returns that the aggregate of the revenue from the whole will not be about two million seven hundred thousand dollars. Putting them on the free list, while it does not greatly reduce the revenue, goes far to simplify our system and do away with needless taxation at thy Custom Houses. The Committee have not yet finished the bill, and have only reported a red tape. He declares himself opposed to the whole system of rules, but so long as the practice is allowed, desires the adoption of measures that will protect employer and employe alike. The present system is wholly de protection to the employer. A new card system deemed advisable, and doing away with aveling card and substituting uniform contribution card, that no member can go from one Union to another and work without paying dues. He pronounces the eight-hour law a farce, as it is never enforced. He ggests a remedy for the relief of rikers. The President says colored rkingmen are beginning to understand the nefits and special privileges gained by their unions, and are taking steps to unite themselves into societies. He introduces a question the question of their admission be fairly met and settled in this convention.

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Prince Bonaparte Shoots M. Victor Noir, an Attache of Rochefort's Paper—Office of "La Marseillaise" by the Government—The New Spanish Minister Sworn In Another Telegraph Monopoly—Proposed Consolidation of the Anglo-American and French Cables, &c., &c,

Prince Bonaparte Murders M. Victor Noir.

PARIS, January 10, Evening.—This afternoon M. Fouvielle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice at his visitors, one of the shots taking effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. The Prince has delivered himself to the authorities.

PARIS, January 11.—The city is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the affair is furnished to the journals to-day by M. Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor:

"M. Fouvielle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Grousset. I said, 'It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouvielle crouched behind a chair, and from the protection that it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers, for the purpose of bringing the case before the High Court of Justice. Based upon this decree, homicide against Prince Bonaparte, one of the Princes belonging to the Emperor's family; the examination must be held before this court. Prince Napoleon, by the terms of the transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the decree, the latter surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioners of the Police of Antenil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie prison.

Speech of M. Ollivier to the Corps.

PARIS, January 10.—M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the ministerial programme which they had read communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their intention being well known. The ministry had the confidence of the sovereign, and they were eagerly called to the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail, and that all would aid in the work of establishing a liberal government, and likely to insure liberty without license.

An Exciting Debate.

Subsequently, during the session of the Chamber, Gambetti demanded information as to the steps which had been taken in this fact in his sales of gold and purchases of bonds for this month. The cash balance is about sixty million dollars and the currency balance about ten millions, and the secretary's transactions in New York as heretofore.

Investigation of the Gold Conspiracy.

The House Banking Committee met to-day for the first time this session. It agreed in the New York gold gamblers' conspiracy investigation on Saturday next, to conduct it here and bring Fisk, Gould, Corbin, Butterfield and others to Washington to get further evidence. The Committee did nothing about legislative matters.

The Negro Immigration Southward.

The Richmond papers say that twenty thousand negroes left Virginia last year and went South; that many came home to visit at New Years, and merely acted there as missionaries to induce others to follow in the southward movement.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the session to-day, talked over some questions connected with Turkish affairs, and had some debate about the old French spoliation bill.

Judge Kelley's Response to Mr. Wells.

Mr. Kelly's speech to-day on Mr. Well's report was about two hours long, and pretty vigorously abusive. It was listened to patiently but without any enthusiasm.

A Young Man

With weak eyes, stepped into a saloon a few days since and asked for a glass of ale which was immediately handed him. Like many others, he held it up to the sun to see it sparkle; but most unfortunately for him was it that he held it for the ale was so brilliant that the reflection was too much for his eyes, and he has been confined to a dark room ever since with inflammation in those invaluable organs. The saloon keeper that furnishes Pfaff, Hannale &co.'s cream ale is its only fault, for it is dangerous for weak eyed people. They will drink it, though.

GREAT BRITAIN realizes £27,655 from taxes on dogs. There are 1,068,221 on the lists. It would be a blessing to the people of this country, and especially the residents of our large cities, if the owners of the curs were compelled to pay half the amount owners of dogs pay in England.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

An Old Citizen Convicted of Manslaughter and Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, January 11, 1869.

The most exciting trial which has been before the Common Pleas Court of this county for many years has terminated after a full week's investigation. The case was that of the State of Ohio against Valentine Seib, aged sixty-three years, an old resident of this city, and who has reared a respectable family of sons and daughters. Seib was indicted for murder in the first degree, the alleged crime being that on the 23d of August last he shot and killed one George Livingston, also an old resident of this county, well advanced in years. The jury, after ten hours' deliberation, found the accused guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and returned a verdict to that effect. The murder and subsequent killing occurred in the streets of this city, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. It grew out of a quarrel between the two men, which originated in the following manner: Livingston had been in the habit of driving his cows through the premises of Seib, and the latter had frequently warned him against it. On the morning of the 23d of August last he shot and killed one George Livingston, also an old resident of this county, well advanced in years. The jury, after ten hours' deliberation, found the accused guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and returned a verdict to that effect. The murder and subsequent killing occurred in the streets of this city, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. It grew out of a quarrel between the two men, which originated in the following manner: Livingston had been in the habit of driving his cows through the premises of Seib, and the latter had frequently warned him against it. On the morning of the

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Consolidation With Pittsburgh Desired.

The Proposed Treasury Investigation.

The Nominations for the State Treasurer in both Houses—Rumors of Negotiations on the Subject—The Record Job Virtually Abolished—Distribution of the Allegheny County Offices—Local Bills Introduced—The Somerset Contested Case—Scull Refused a Seat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1870.

The Allegheny Flour Inspectorship.

The Allegheny delegation will hold a meeting on Thursday, when they expect to agree on some one of the hundred candidates to recommend to the Governor, for the Flour Inspectorship. Charles Jeremy and George F. Morgan are the prominent candidates, and both are here. The former expects the indorsement of the delegation. The Sealer of Weights and Measures will not come up at this caucus.

Legal Literature Voted to Members.

Resolutions supplying the members with Purdon's Digest and other legal literature were engineered through the House to-day by Mr. Josephs. Mr. Reinoehl's amendment to include the Family Bible, illustrated Shakespeare, and Webster's Unabridged for each member was then read it afforded almost a revolver at him, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The Somerset Contested Seat.

The Somerset case led to a prolonged discussion in the Senate this afternoon and night, on the question of the adoption of the report that Scull has a *prima facie* right to the seat. Mr. Wallace spoke first, briefly recapitulating the points of his argument on Friday. Mr. Lowry spoke vehemently in opposition to the report. He denounced Captain Scull as a bad man to run party, and an outrage on the people of the Somerset district. He charged that it had been arranged by a Republican caucus to give Mr Scull a seat to secure the good his (Lowry's) alleged defection to the Democracy. This charge he denounced in the most vehement manner. He had no sympathy with Democrats, but he would not be a party to such a fraud. Mr. Lowry was then denied that the question had been considered in caucus. Mr. Lowry repeated his charges, and said that when he voted for Republican caucus he found one of the nominations himself addressing the Senators. Mr. Graham explained that at that time the caucus had not been organized. He did not know what had occurred in caucus, but he hardly drifted two nails to the right, taking the position that Findley's certificate was fraudulent. His speech made a marked impression. The caucus called. At the next session Messrs. Lowry, Bucksalew, Olmstead, White, Davis and Furman made speeches, Mr. Howard closing the debate at eleven o'clock. Messrs. Lowry and White will not vote, as they do not believe shall bear upon their face the promise of the Democratic party that they will not vote to unseat Scull, but will not vote to seat him. The Senate will, by the terms of the act, be the judge of the election and return of its own members, and therefore will not be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Lowry's speech created a great deal of amusement. After Howard concluded a vote was taken, and the resolution was defeated—yeas 15, nays 16. All the Democrats voted no, with Messrs. Lowry and Billingfelt, Republicans, and Findley immediately presented himself to be sworn in, when the Speaker refused. Mr. Wallace appealed, seconded by Lowry. The Speaker explained that it appeared by the evening having been gone through with, nothing else was now in order. Mr. Wallace explained that this appeal was from the supposed decision that Mr. Findley could not be sworn. The Speaker repplied that was not the decision. No other resolution was before the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions Presented

By Mr. McCreary—Authorizing a committee of seven to superintend the inaugural arrangments. Adopted.

The Treasury Investigation.

By Mr. Adsire—Referring the treasury portion of the Governor's message to a committee of three, empowered to send for persons and papers, and swear State officers.

Mr. Buffington moved an amendment authorizing the same committee to investigate if corrupt means have been used to influence the Treasury investigation. Lost.

Mr. Elliot moved an amendment referring both subjects to the Ways and Means Committee. Lost—yeas, 41; nays, 56.

Mr. Walsh moved an amendment prohibiting the Committee receiving any compensation for said services. Accepted.

Mr. Elliott declared these movements were made by individuals disappointed in the decision of the recent caucus. Lost—yeas, 38; nays, 54.

Mr. Hong moved an amendment covering the investigation of the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years, believing the present incumbent would compare favorably with any preceding him.

Mr. Davis pronounced scandalous any investigation of the conduct of gentleman now out office, because no charges were made against them.

Mr. Hongs amendment was lost. Yeas 39, nays 42.

Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment increasing the committee to seven. Adopted. The resolution as amended was adopted,

The Governor's Message.

The joint resolution from the Senate for five thousand copies of the Governor's message for each House was defeated.

The bill from the Senate repealing the twenty-fourth section of the Appropriation act of 1868, and allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, was referred, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, to the Ways and Means.

Mr. Josephs—Resolution furnishing each member with Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual. Adopted after discussion.

THE RECORD.

Mr. Chamberlain called up the resolution authorizing a Joint Committee to contract with one daily paper of each political party for the publication of legislative proceedings, six columns every day, at ten thousand dollars each for the session.

Mr. Vankirk moved a postponement.

Mr. Niles called up the resolution authorizing a committee to examine into the expediency of publishing a daily journal embracing the proceedings of the previous day, and contract with the lowest bidder, with ample security, the contract to be subject to reiection or indorsement by the Legislature.

Mr. Kerr moved a proviso positively discontinuing the publication of the *Record*. Lost, and question postponed. Adjourned.

Nominations for Treasurer.

The following are the nominations for Treasurer in both Houses: Robert W. Mackey, W. W. Irwin, L. D. Shoemaker, Republicans; Levi Zeigler, Daniel O. Barr, N. P. Brower, Joseph N. Pearsol, C. W. Cooper, Democrats.

Record Reporters Discharged.

All the *Legislative Record* reporters have been paid and discharged by the proprietor.

The Allegheny County Offices.

The meeting of the Allegheny delegation will be held on Thursday evening to fix upon names for Flour Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures for the county.

CONGRESS.

A Bill to Provide a National Currency of Coin Notes.

A Bill for the Admission of Virginia Reported from the Reconstruction Committee, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1870.

SENATE.

MR. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United states.

The bill relative to Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas was amended and passed.

A joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed.

A bill to exempt certified and preserved fish from internal tax was passed.

Mr. FERRY'S, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all propositions relating to the national currency the following bill: A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the circulation of the existing notes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations, in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 4, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of bank circulation, as shown by the provisions of the act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865, and new apportionment shall be made as soon as practicable after the next census.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of such banking associations as have become insolvent during the month, and retire an amount of three per cent. temporary loan certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1865, and July 23, 1868, not less than the amount of circulation issued to such associations, himself into the custody of the Commissioners of the Police of Antenil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie prison.

Speech of M. Ollivier to the Corps.

PARIS, January 10.—M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the ministerial programme which they had read communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their intention being well known. The ministry had the confidence of the sovereign, and they were eagerly called to the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail, and that all would aid in the work of establishing a liberal government, and likely to insure liberty without license.

An Exciting Debate.

Subsequently, during the session of the Chamber, Gambetti demanded information as to the steps which had been taken in this fact in his sales of gold and purchases of bonds for this month. The cash balance is about sixty million dollars and the currency balance about ten millions, and the secretary's transactions in New York as heretofore.

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The Negro Immigration Southward.

The Richmond papers say that twenty thousand negroes left Virginia last year and went South; that many came home to visit at New Years, and merely acted there as missionaries to induce others to follow in the southward movement.

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the session to-day, talked over some questions connected with Turkish affairs, and had some debate about the old French spoliation bill.

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Mr. Kelly's speech to-day on Mr. Well's report was about two hours long, and pretty vigorously abusive. It was listened to patiently but without any enthusiasm.

A Young Man

With weak eyes, stepped into a saloon a few days since and asked for a glass of ale which was immediately handed him. Like many others, he held it up to the sun to see it sparkle; but most unfortunately for him was it that he held it for the ale was so brilliant that the reflection was too much for his eyes, and he has been confined to a dark room ever since with inflammation in those invaluable organs. The saloon keeper that furnishes Pfaff, Hannale &co.'s cream ale is its only fault, for it is dangerous for weak eyed people. They will drink it, though.

GREAT BRITAIN realizes £27,655 from taxes on dogs. There are 1,068,221 on the lists. It would be a blessing to the people of this country, and especially the residents of our large cities, if the owners of the curs were compelled to pay half the amount owners of dogs pay in England.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince Bonaparte Shoots M. Victor Noir, an Attache of Rochefort's Paper—Office of "La Marseillaise" by the Government—The New Spanish Minister Sworn In Another Telegraph Monopoly—Proposed Consolidation of the Anglo-American and French Cables, &c., &c,

Prince Bonaparte Murders M. Victor Noir.

PARIS, January 10, Evening.—This afternoon M. Fouvielle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice at his visitors, one of the shots taking effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. The Prince has delivered himself to the authorities.

PARIS, January 11.—The city is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the affair is furnished to the journals to-day by M. Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor:

"M. Fouvielle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Grousset. I said, 'It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouvielle crouched behind a chair, and from the protection that it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers, for the purpose of bringing the case before the High Court of Justice. Based upon this decree, homicide against Prince Bonaparte, one of the Princes belonging to the Emperor's family; the examination must be held before this court. Prince Napoleon, by the terms of the transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the decree, the latter surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioners of the Police of Antenil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie prison.

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THE LENGTHENING DAYS AND STRENGTHENING COLD.

How They Explain it in Connecticut.

[From the Hartford Post, January 1st.]

"As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen," says the old maxim, which has failed to come true thus far this season. The days began to increase in length on the 23d ultimo, and the gain up to the end of the year was four minutes. It is true this is hardly sufficient to make much difference either way, and January may be necessary to verify the old adage. Still, as the college professor used to say, when his retorts gave out or his apparatus refused to work, "the experiment fails, but the principle remains." There is a reason in "the eternal fitness of things" why the cold should begin to strengthen as the days begin to lengthen, and as a general thing, we may expect such to be the case. The earth is a big body, and, therefore, slow to get heated and slow to cool, and it usually happens that the heat absorbed from the sun during the summer in this latitude, does not wholly pass off until after Christmas or New Year, so that time the latent warmth having disappeared, and the northern regions at least being covered with snow, chilling every breeze from that quarter, winter is apt to set in in earnest.

The momentum, so to speak, of the cold is then such that the heating influence of the sun is actually much less than might be supposed. Our own bodies, however, show an analogous working, since we require less clothing in the autumn than we do at the same temperature in the spring, because in the one case we have an unused up stock of heat, and in the other of cold. For the present season, certainly, the heat accumulation has hung on remarkably well. The weather during the last week has been as mild and very much like that of the middle of April. It has been a trying time to regulate furnaces, so as to keep them going, without opening the windows. But it has been an excellent time for those who are not troubled with furnaces, but rather with getting coal enough to burn any way. If the mild season should still be prolonged, it would be just as well. It generally happens, though, that when we make public mention of any particular state of the weather, it suddenly changes.

NATIVITY OF THE GIANT.

Fresh Witness on Gypsum.

A correspondent of a New York paper writing from Jackson

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12, 1870.

THE cable reportsan interesting shooting case in Paris, the principal feature of which is, Prince NAPOLEON shot dead M. VICTOR NOIR. Nothing is said of the immediate cause of the "unpleasantness." It is to be observed that the matter was not hushed up, the Prince having surrendered himself to the authorities and will be tried.

AT the meeting of City Councils, held yesterday, Mr. BARTON introduced an ordinance which provides that the city funds shall be placed on deposit, at interest, which interest shall accrue for the benefit of the city. By this means a large sum can be saved annually to the tax-payers. The ordinance passed Common Council, but was not acted on in Select. In the latter branch, Major BROWN offered a resolution, that no salaries should be increased during the year, no compensation allowed for extra services, and no gifts should be voted out of the city treasury. This passed Select, but was laid over in Common Council. Both these measures are right and proper, and are in harmony with the sentiment now so prevalent among the people. The Councils will do well to pass them both.

IT may not occur to the United States Senate that the degree of courage which impels that body to table the nomination of Mr. HOAR for Associate Justice but restrains it from rejecting it squarely, amounts to downright cowardice, and is anything but dignified in itself or fair towards the President. There being a vacancy on the Bench, the President nominated a gentleman every way qualified. Senators, however, dislike him personally without having the courage to reject him outright. They therefore attempted to force the President to withdraw Mr. HOAR'S name. This course persisted in, the President must either yield to the peculiar tactic of the Senate or the vacancy remain unsupplied. Such a course cannot be thought well of.

WE observe that in a number of States, either in accordance with law or mere custom, the accounts of the treasurers are being examined by legislative committees. In New York, where 'the system of accounts and payments is extremely rigid, a patient and thorough examination in detail, of every payment and voucher, both in the Auditor and Treasurer's office, is made annually by a committee of three appointed by the Legislature. Although no important irregularity was ever detected, the practice is considered essential to the proper transaction of the business of the State. A less rigid scrutiny might eventuate in gross irregularities and defalcation. Both officers of course court the examination, and business is constantly transacted with the knowledge that it will take place. Without intending to intimate that special reasons exist, we suggest that the rule be applied to our State's affairs. No firm or institution, whose concerns are well administered, permits a year to go by without such an examination, and nothing would be more proper than for the Legislature to select a thoroughly competent committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor.

THE New York *Post*, in an article on Prison Reform in that State, says:

> "There is one encouraging feature in the report which will inspire with confidence those who are giving their labors to the public in this work of benevolence. It is the gradual change in the laws and their administration by which the discipline of the prisons has been steadily becoming one of more humane consideration of terms, and the good results which have been apparent in the conduct of discharged convicts, will, it is hoped, be appreciated. Every form of suffering unmerited by indictment, the knock-down blow has been introduced for the prisoner; a small sum of money has been given with their discharge, and they have been permitted to save money by overwork; the Legislature has also modified a commutation of sentence, to certain cases, for good conduct; schools have been established for the ignorant; funeral services permitted over the dead, and decent care given to the inmate and to relatives, from birth to children in the prisons."

To any one who has studied the subject of criminals with sufficient attention to see its importance, there are few more encouraging signs of our times than the changes in prison discipline which have been followed by such excellent effects. Not in one prison, or in a single State, but wherever the experiment of kindness and gentleness has been tried, the results, we believe, have served to show the impolicy as well as the barbarity of the long prevalent method of harshness and severity. In the Western Penitentiary the influence of the changes of treatment introduced, some time ago, has been highly salutary. Hope in many minds has taken the place of despondency. By the rewards of good conduct held forth and then conferred, the prisoners are taught self-respect and the value of the habit which secures such advantages. The Sunday meeting becomes an occasion to which through the week they look forward with agreeable anticipation, and backward as to a time of enjoyment. They are thus made to realize that they are still connected with the world, and that the world has an interest in them still. Many of them spend their leisure time in study, or in profitable reading, and they learn to look forward to their release from confinement as a time when they may, in some measure, redeem the errors and crimes of the past. In a word, the experiment has clearly proved what there was, indeed, no reason to doubt, that these people, however fallen, are still men.

AN EXCELLENT FIELD FOR INQUIRY.

A desire to acquire useful information is always commendable. Therefore we are disposed to regard with favor the action of Mr. DAVID WATSON, a prominent Liberal, and a canny Scotchman, who seeks positive information concerning the working of the ballot in this country. DAVID has sent over a circular letter, indorsed by JOHN STUART MILL, made up of pointed inquiries, concerning this matter. It will doubtless appear surprising to the majority of our readers, but it is nevertheless true, that Messrs. WATSON and MILL labor under the impression that we are not of one opinion concerning the ballot. We say surprising, because the steamers that depart and arrive at New York almost with the regularity of clock work, carry back and forth thousands upon thousands of intelligent citizens of both countries, who, one would think, would exchange impressions and ideas sufficient to disabuse the erroneous impressions upon matters of this nature, to say nothing of the testimony of those who take up their residence abroad, or that of the largely increasing class of English-Americans.

We can only account for the doubts, if not downright ignorance, displayed in Messrs. WATSON and MILL'S course, by attributing it to the positive utterances of that class of English tourists whose impressions are received, so to speak, on the wing, in their rapid flight from New York to St. Louis or Chicago. The majority of works published in England, for the special information of Englishmen, treating upon matters and things in the United States, from the splenetic effusions of MOORE and TROLLOPE, to the complimentary performances of WENTWORTH DILKE, all alike display a remarkable family resemblance in that their authors betray the habit of jumping, rather than feeling their way to conclusions.

It is not difficult to account for the indulgence of this habit. Those who represent the foremost nation on the globe cannot afford to betray ignorance even concerning things about which they know little. Thus it happens that when they are suddenly nonplussed by a totally new phase of affairs presented for their contemplation, and discover in an unmistakable *fact* much that they cannot understand, much less reconcile with preconceived ideas, they straightway proceed to account for the fresh facts by a process of reasoning such as conflicts least with previously expressed convictions.

Mr. WATSON'S circular is one of the strongest proofs of the correctness of this frequent charge against English tourists that could be desired. It has been well said that the ballot is accepted by all parties and sects, "advanced" or retrograde, wise or foolish, as one of the ultimate facts of our system, and this for various reasons, the principal of which are, that it is the quickest and most convenient mode of collecting the suffrages of large constituencies; that it is certainly the system under which voters are most effectually protected against intimidation, and bribers rendered least certain of getting the value of their money.

We trust, however, that the inquirers will not pause merely with the evidence they will obtain in favor of the ballot. A thorough investigation of its workings in this country cannot fail to disabuse the inquirers of the impression which obtains in England, to wit, that through its operations American elections are the synonym for all that is corrupt and dishonest, and that in consequence of the depravity displayed in its practical operations, well meaning and high minded gentlemen are compelled to forego the exercise of their political rights. An honest comparison of English and American elections cannot fail to set at rest the reckless statements made in the British Parliament, and in English journals, for it will be seen then that surveillance and bribery, the two things that neutralize popular suffrage, are brought to perfection in Great Britain, and that the Americans are mere tyros at the business.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1870.

Whatever change was noticed in the discount market was in favor of greater ease. The stringency is rapidly disappearing, and it is thought that in the course of a short time money will be in plentiful supply, sufficient to meet the legitimate demand on the market.

—Stock sales Tuesday evening, January 11th, at Mellwaine's Stock Room, 196 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

M. & M. National Bank	.....	$67 75
M. & M. do	do	67 50
Citizens' do	do	69 50

The several National Banks of the city held their annual elections to-day for directors to serve the ensuing year. There are some changes in the several boards, in the Exchange Bank Board Messrs. F. S. Bissell and John H. Ialzell are new members in place of James B. Murray and Alexander Nimick.

—The upward turn in Government bonds within the last few days is a rebuke to those bankers and brokers backed by great railroad speculators, who have, for weeks, kept up a systematized raid on the Government credit in the hope of inducing holders of the national securities to sell out and buy into speculative company bonds of very uncertain value to hold, but in which the parties have engaged heavy a pecuniary interest in putting on the market. While they were successful in alarming timid holders of governments, and in knocking down their price it was a comparatively easy thing to induce holders to part with them and to reinvest the proceed in transportation of new and untried railroads, and railroad projects, in the wilds of the far West, where capital is now in such demand, and all the traffic hoped for is to be invited by the very improvements that the capital sought here at the East is to make. This is a hazardous operation. The companies thus operating may pay the interest on the bonds from the principal paid for them for a few years, but if the roads so located, and constructed at such immense cost; can pay steadily on from the revenues derived from their current business.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds '62	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds '64	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '65	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	115	114½
10-40s	112	112½	112½
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Jan. 10. Jan. 11. Adv. Dec.

Gold	122¾	122¾	...
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116	116	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116½	116½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115½	115½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115½	115½	...
U. S. Bonds, new ies. '65	114½	114½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114½	114½	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114½	114½	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112½	112½	...
U. S. Currency 6s	109½	109½	...

—The drop in the gold premium to-day weakened the stock market, and much of the late advance is lost at the close of the day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10:00	11:15	12:12	1:20	1:30	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	...	...
Reading	93¾	94	94	94	...	...
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	...	...
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	87	87	87	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	91	91	91	91	...	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	...	...
St. Paul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	82	...	82	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	88	...	88	...	87½	88
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.	58	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	41½	...	...	...	41½	40¾
Adams Express	69	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	30½	...	...	...	...	...
American M. Express	25	...	...	...	...	...
United States Express	59	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants' Union Express	24	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	...

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec
N. Y. Central	101¾	101½		¼
Erie	23¾	23½		¼
Reading	93¾	94	¼	
Michigan Central	...	...		
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾		
Illinois Central	...	...		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	87		
Chicago and Northwestern	91	91		
Do preferred	...	...		
Rock Island	104¾	104½		¼
Pittsburgh	...	...		
Fort Wayne	88	88		
Chicago and Alton	...	...		
Ohio and Miss.	25¾	25¾	¼	
Toledo and Wabash	82	82		
Pacific Mail	42¼	40¾		¾
Adams Express	69¼	69		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾	30		¾
American M. Co.	25	25		
United States Express	59	59		
Merchants' Union Express	24	24		
Gold	122¾	122¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railway Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he guarantees and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Bank and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1870.

Since our last we have little change to note in prices, and the market is no noticeable improvement in trade. We quote the wholesale store prices as follows, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts and stock in store are moderate. The market is quiet and prices firm, but common and inferior are entirely neglected in price. We quote common at $2 per bushel; prime at $3 and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 28@35¢ ₰ gallon as to quality.

BEANS—There is a fair supply on the market, and a moderate demand for prime to choice, but at present low grades are nominally 2½@2¾ ₰ bu.

BUTTER—Dull at $2 30@2 75 ₰ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½ C. shoulders at 16½; rib sides 17½; clear clear sides 18¢; lard in tierces 17½¢; lard in buckets 18¢; lard in kegs 19½¢, and lard in half bbls 18½¢. F. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 ₰ cadies 23¢ ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $21 00.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm with sales of Western Reserve at 17¢; Hamburg at 17½; Ohio Factory 16¢; Ohio Goshen at 18½@18¢; New York Goshen at 19@20¢; Limburger at 15@16¢, and Swiss at 20@25¢ ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $1 40 ₰ bbl, and common at $1 00@1 25 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote new dried apples at 7½@8¢ ₰ lb; sliced, quarters, at 9@10¢; bright halves blanks, and pared peaches at 20¢ ₰ lb.

CHESTNUTS—Dull at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

DRIED HOPS—Receipts light. Sales at 32@40 ₰ lb, according to quality.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 85, and from store, in small lots at $2 00 ₰ barrel.

POTATOES—The receipts are very light and market bare. We quote dressed turkeys at 13 and chickens at 12@13¢; ducks 20¢; geese 20@21 each; and live chickens, ₰ pair, by the coop.

CIDER—The market is over supplied and prices are entirely nominal. Holders are anxious for sales at small concessions. We quote prices nominally from 35@3 00 ₰ barrel as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—We quote all warranted fresh at 30@32 ₰ dozen. Preserved at 30@35¢ ₰ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@22 00 ₰ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $19 00@20 ₰ ton.

FEED—Sales at $23 00@25 00 ₰ ton.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Cloverseed sold sells slowly at $6 00@6 06 ₰ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@4 00 ₰ bushel. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 25, rooted to-day at $2 30.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 45, and No. 2 at 85¢ ₰ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl and common at $2 00@2 50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with moderate receipts. We quote prime peachblows at 90¢ on the track, and 95@100¢ ₰ bushel, from store.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₰ bbl.

MIDDLINGS—We quote at $20 00@22 00 ₰ ton.

SHORTS—Sales at $21 25@21 50 ₰ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sales at $23 00@23 50 ₰ ton.

RYE FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for choice brands, but all other grades are dull and nearly nominal. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl as to quality.

FEATHERS—There is a moderate local demand for choice brands, but all other grades are dull and nearly nominal. We quote at 60@65¢ ₰ lb as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a moderate demand for choice brands, but all other grades are dull and nearly nominal. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl up to the demand. There is very little difference in the prices at which the Pearl, City Mills mound and other mills located in Pittsburgh and vicinity sell their fresh ground flour from the regular store prices. We quote from store good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grades $4 25@5 25 ₰ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4@4 25 ₰ cwt. Corn meal—yellow new cornmeal $1 65 ₰ bushel, and white kiln dried $1 10 ₰ bushel.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain. Although the receipts are light, they are fully up to the demand. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 15 @ 1 18 ₰ bushel, with but little on the market. Corn is in better supply, and easier, at 89¢ ₰ bushel for new ear, and 85¢ for shelled, on the track. Oats corn is very scarce, at 85¢@ $1 00 ₰ bushel. Rye is dull at 85@$1 00 on the track. Oats are in light supply and sell on the track at 62@65¢. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, as there is no demand.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 09, common rectified $1 09, and proof rectified $1 10@1 10 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1870.

The market yesterday morning opened with a strong feeling and upward tendency, but the sales reported do not indicate any quotable change in prices; although the feeling in the evening was scarcely so strong, it cannot be said that there is any giving way in prices. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE.

1,000 bbls	Spot, January, at	12½¢
1,000 "	"	12½¢
500 "	spot, M	12½¢
650 "	S. G. January, at	12½¢
500 "	spot, at	12½¢
80 "	light gravity	12 ¢

REFINED.

2,000 bbls	January, at	31 ¢
1,000 "	" at	30½¢
500 "	February, at	30¢
5,000 "	50 deg. test, March to December, commencing at 30¢ and advancing ½¢ each month.	

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, PA., January 11.—Market quiet but firm; 84 40@4 50 on lower creek; 34 70@4 75 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—P. L. S. to W. 30s; W. 30s; spot 30½¢; crude 15½¢ Mar. firm.

NEW YORK, January 11, closing on the 10th.—Petroleum firm; crude 15½¢; refined 31½¢; last sale at 17¢; bids 16½¢, in barrels, and inactive; refined 31½¢ bid.

NEW YORK, January 11, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm at 16½@16¢ for crude, and 31½¢ for refined.

NEW YORK, January 11, 2:10 P. M.—Market quiet but firm.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Petroleum firmer; crude 16½@16¢; refined 31½@31¢; last sale at 17¢; bid January. Liverpool—crude is 2d; refined 1s 9d. Antwerp not quoted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 12:00 M.—Market quiet, and nothing doing; January 30½¢ bid, 30¢ asked; February 30½¢ bid, 30¢ asked; March 30½@30¢; March to August 32½¢ for refined. Crude 15½¢.

TITUSVILLE, January 11, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet but very firm; 84 25 bid, 84 30 asked. No transactions.

OIL CITY, January 11, 11:00 A. M.—Market strong and higher; creek at $4 45. Market nominal here at 84 75; producers not willing to sell under $5 00. Considerable inquiry for future.

TIDIOUTE, January 11, 11 A. M.—Market active at 84 80.

TITUSVILLE, January 11, 12:00 M.—Market very firm; offering $5 00; asking $5 00. But few sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 11, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet but producers firm at 84 65@4 70; buyers offering at $4 60. No sales yet to-day yet.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet; prices irregular; very little doing; January 30½@30¢ bid; 31¢ asked; February 31¢; February to March 31½¢ asked; March to August 32½¢ asked Crude 15½¢.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Standard Oil Works.....4 | Lockner, F. & Co.....32
Spang Oil Works.....62 | Livingston Bros.....126
F. Wilson.....60 | E. H. Rynd.....51
Fisher Bros.....720 | G. F. Palmer & Co.....72
Eagle Oil Works.....72 |
Total.....1,101

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 64 bbls crude to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockner, F. & Co, 413 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....477 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1870.

CATTLE—The rot of cattle this week has been large, footing up fully 1,100 head against 1,700 head last week, and 800 head the previous week. Out of this number all came from Ohio and Kentucky, excepting about 100 head from Western Pennsylvania. The market was dull on account of the large receipts, and no eastern buyers, and prices were off from 25 to 50¢ ₰ cwt. for the week. Prime to extra fat steers sold at $7 25@7 75 ₰ cwt. There were but few sold at the latter figure, and only some two small lots above that price. Very good butchering cattle were slow at $6 00@7 00 ₰ cwt., and a good many were sold at $5 00@6 00 ₰ cwt., and some as low as $4 50 ₰ cwt. The receipts of second class cattle were dull of sale at $4 50@5 75 ₰ cwt., to quality. Some fresh milk cows were sold at $60 00@65 00 ₰ head. A few bulls were disposed of at $3 00 ₰ cwt. Quite a number of cattle were left over and taken to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

HOGS—The market was well supplied and steady. The receipts were 2,000 head, and prices were down fully 50¢ ₰ cwt. from the prices of one week ago. Fair to choice were dull of sale, even in a retail way, at $10@11 ₰ cwt. A few extra sold at retail a shade higher, and common sold at nominal figures. The packing market at present is in a very unsettled condition.

SHEEP—The receipts of large consist of left over and taken to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

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SHEEP—The receipts of large consist of left over and taken to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards. The supply was fully equal to the demand, especially when the main offerings were of a very common quality, and bought nominal prices. The few choice sheep on sale sold quickly at full rates, but the main lots were they been on sale, could have been sold. Sheep weighing from 80 to 90 lbs. were disposed of at $4 00 to 4 50 ₰ head, and from 90 to 100 lbs were wanted at $5 00 to 6 00 ₰ head; inferior and common sheep from $2 50 to 3 50 ₰ $2 50 ₰ head, and dull. A fair quality of sheep was sold at $3 50 ₰ head. The yards were cleaned out, as holders of inferior grades, near the close, were anxious to sell at almost anything offered, and our correspondents were able to lay in a large supply of lean mutton at low figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 11, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull at $4 75@5 00 for common grades.

WHEAT—Dull: No 1 at 81@82¢; No 2 advanced 2¢; sales at 78@78¢ closing almost nominal at 78@78½¢; this afternoon market dull at 78½¢ for No 2.

CORN—Quiet and 1@1½¢ lower: No 2 sold at 71½¢ for regular and fresh receipts; 72½@73¢ paid for regular, rejected dull but steady at 70¢; this afternoon No 2 dull at 71½¢.

OATS—Very dull at 39@39½¢ for No 2.

RYE—Steady at 76¢ for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal for No 2.

WHISKY—Steady at 92¢.

PROVISIONS—Dull, with no change in Chicago.

PORK—Lower, at $17 00@17 75 cash; $18 12½@18 37½ seller February; $18 50@18 75 seller March. Steady at 16 cash, 16½ seller February. Newer pickled hams 14½@15¢; shoulders 11¢; lower; pickled bellies 16½@16¾¢.

LIVE HOGS—Active and firm, closing at $5 37½@5 42½ for light and $5 75@5 85 for light; $5 20@5 30 for fair to good to smooth.

CATTLE—Quiet at $5 25@5 50 for common to fair cows and steers; $5 25@5 75 for fair to medium; $6 25@6 87½ for good to choice fat steers.

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PROVISIONS—Dull at unchanged for choice Ordinary.

PORK—Lower, at $17 00@17 75 cash; $18 12½@18 37½ seller February; $18 50@18 75 seller March. Steady at 16 cash, 16½ seller February. Newer pickled hams 14½@15¢; shoulders 11¢; lower; pickled bellies 16½@16¾¢.

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New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Dry goods market quiet as yet, but will there be any general opening of new styles before a week or two. Considerable sales are being made to the southern trade of light prints, but the demand for cassimeres and woolens is very light. Prices of all classes makes at last January, Liverpool—crude is 2d; refined 1s 9d. Antwerp not quoted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 12:00 M.—Market quiet, and nothing doing; January 30½@30¢ bid, 30¢ asked; February 30½¢ bid, 30¢ asked; March 30½@30¢; March to August 32½¢ for refined. Crude 15½¢.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122¾.

NEW YORK, January 11—P. M.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM. Affairs in the Gold Room were thrown into great confusion this afternoon by the refusal of the Gold Exchange Bank, the clearing house of the Gold Room, to clear the contracts which mature to-day. The reason for the refusal was that a leading firm, Marvin, Brothers & Co., who had put $90,000 gold during into the bank, refused to deposit the same until a certified check was given them for the currency coming to them. A like case occurred yesterday with the firm of Trevor & Colgate. The bank declined to give this certified check and to dealers the statements filed to-day. Marvin Bros. and Trevor & Colgate made their demands because of want of confidence in the bank. They as dealers would be obliged to deposit their gold checks at half past 12 o'clock, and could not receive the money coming to them before half past one, or until all statements had been passed. The Gold Exchange went into excitedly session this evening and resolutions were offered to expel Tasker H. Marvin, of Marvin, Bros. & Co. for violation of the rules of the Board. During the discussion of the resolutions was followed by an angry and excited discussion, after which an amendment to the resolution was offered to expel Colgate of the firm of Colgate & Trevor, which was also acted on, and the vote of expulsion of Marvin was taken by yeas and nays. The whole vote was 134, of which 121 were in favor of expulsion, the requisite two thirds. After the result was known, a resolution was passed that meetings through the Gold Exchange Bank be resumed to-morrow, but that all contracts made by Marvin Bros.'s & Co. be thrown out. The excitement in the room was very great.

MONEY.

The money market was very active after the troubles in the Gold Room bank, and for a time rates were sharp 7 ₰ cent. currency, to 7 ₰ cent. gold. Towards the close of bank hours, however, matter were more settled and money accessible at the legal rate. Discounts continue dull. The call credits of Richard Patrick & Co., will grant an extension, as the firm probably resume business.

STERLING

Dull at 108½@108¾.

GOLD

Heavy; opened at 122¾, fell to 121¾, and closed at 122¾. Carrying rates 1-32@1-64 per day.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons '81, 117¾@118; '62, 116@116¼; do '65, 115½@115¾; do new, 114¼@114½; do '67, 114¼@114½; do '68, 114¼@114½; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Pacifics, 106@110

STATE BONDS

Heavy on North Carolinas, the rest firm. Missouris 6's sold Tennessee almost unchanged. Virginia 6's sold 50@51; new do 49¾; old 49¾; do new 49¾; new South Carolinas 70. The Sub-Treasurer bought $175,000 coupon 6's at 108¾@109 for '81 issue.

STOCKS

Closed firm. Canton, 52¾; Cumberland 22; Western Union 32½. Quickest yet in Mariposa 8 preferred 12 Atlantic Express sold, Wells Fargo 30, Maryland 42; United States 59¾; Pacific Mail 40¾; New York Central 101¾; Erie 23½; Reading 94; Harlem 136; do preferred 166; Hudson Scrip 98¾; Michigan Southern 88¾; Illinois Central 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 87; Chicago and Rock Island 104¾; Pittsburgh 87; Northwestern 91; do preferred 76½; Wabash 32½; Fort Wayne 88; Pacific Mail 41¾; Western Union 32½; Mariposa 8 preferred 12; Ohio and Mississippi 25¾; Toledo and Wabash 82; do preferred 86½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 34¾; Missouri 6's 84@84¾; currency 84; 70-73, general balance 84@84¾.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton dull 24½¢; receipts 50 bales; exports 1,221 bales. Flour firm. Corn firm; prime 80¢. Oats firm at 56¢. Bran scarce at 87. Hay quiet at $2@2 25. Pork quiet at 20@20 50. Lard 17@18¢. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—Cotton quiet; low middling 23½¢; sales 50 bales; receipts 100 bales; shipped 1,221 bales. Flour firm at $5 50@6 00 for superfine to choice family. Corn 80@85¢ ₰ bu. Oats firm at 60¢. Bran—prime 1 00@1 10. Hay—prime 1 50@1 60. Provisions—Pork 20@20 50. Bacon—clear sides 17¢; clear ribbed sides 16¢; clear sides 16¢; hams 18@20¢; shoulders 13¢; sugar cured hams 18@20¢. Mess pork sold at $27 75@27 90. Butter unchanged at 25@30¢. Eggs 30¢. Cheese 17@18¢. Linseed oil firmer at 90¢@$1. Lard $1 40@1 50. Petroleum dull at 25@30¢ ₰ cwt. Quite a number of cattle were left over and taken to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Flour unchanged; firm by $5 25@5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 12. Corn firm at 80 @81¢. Oats steady. Rye firmer and higher at $1 05@1 06. Barley nominally unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 23½¢; low middling 22½¢. Hogs dull; live $5 20@5 30; dressed $5 75@5 85 in receipts 3,000 head. Lard closed dull; prime steam 15½@15½¢; kettle 16¢. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 11¢; clear sides 14¢, and 15¢ for clear rib and clear packed. Bacon 14¢ C. shoulders at 15½¢; rib sides 17½¢; clear rib clear sides 18¢; lard in tierces 17½¢; lard in buckets 18¢; lard in kegs 19½¢, and lard in half bbls 18½¢. F. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 ₰ cadies 23¢ ₰ lb.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard nominal and unchanged. Pork—Flour very dull; superfine 4@4 25; X $4 40@5 00; XX $5 25@6 00; family $6 50@7 00; choice $7 50@8 00. Spring suggested Sec No 2 red sold at $1 09@1 07; No 1 do $1 20@1 21; No 1 white $1 30@1 31. Corn to-day fairly 41 35@1 45. Corn in better demand and 1@2¢ higher. Oats dull and lower at 55@56¢. Rye dull at 90¢. Oats—Choice active and 1@2¢ higher. Barley for No 2 unchanged. Butter unchanged. Eggs unchanged; prime illinois spring Sec Minnesota $1 25@1 26; prime to choice fall $1 30@1 31. Hay—Choice Prime whisky firm at 90¢; held higher. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions exceedingly dull; small sales of pork $27 75; no sales of dry salt meat in store. Lard nominal at 15½@15¾¢ for prime steam to choice. Bacon—Shoulders 11¢; clear rib 14¢; clear 14½¢; for inferior to choice. Hogs—packers mostly out of market; small sales at $5 00@5 10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Dry goods market quiet as yet, but will there be any general opening of new styles before a week or two. Considerable sales are being made to the southern trade of light prints, but the demand for cassimeres and woolens is very light. Prices of all classes makes at last

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

PER R. R. CLERK.

S Devol, 10 sks w flour; Robson & C, 4 bdls iron; Lippincott & R, 242 do s bdls; Laughlins & co, 2 cars limestone; W H Graff, 8 kegs butter; Detwiler & H, 1 do do; T J Scott, 2 cases shoes; G E Palmer & co, 31 bdls do; D R Myers & co, 1,098 s corn; Wilson, Mc Cargo & Co, 100 bbls flour; J H Parker, 22 ts b narrow, 2 bbls s shoulders; J Mecklenborg, 5 bbls spirits; Bruggeman & O'F, 8 bbls, 15 sks beans; H E Sellers & co, 1 bbl oil; R Knox & Son, 175 sacks corn; Brinker, Mc Cargo & Co, 2 bbls do; Mc Cullough, b & co, 1 car shingles; Godfrey & C, 6 sks rags; M Delange, 31 bbls s 2 bbls s 5 do s tallow; D Wallace, 3 cars corn; Fraunheim a H, 200 sks barley; T C Jenkins, 50 bxs cheese; Voight, M & co, 50 do do; F Sellers, 50 do do; N J Bradon, 2 do do do.

Allegheny Station.

C Kufer, 1 bdl s s pelts; W P Tu vnsend, 8 casks rivets; 2 kgs, 2 bdls wire; Stockrath & co, 1 bdl g hides; Hutchinson Oil co, 1 car l stone; Shipell & Bro, 1 do do marble; M Finlap, 1 pcs marble; J B Jones, 1 lot s irons; J H Prescott, 50 w tie D ties; Rook, 1 lot s castings; Jos Lautner 4 bxs handles Bradley & Son, 4 bxs do; Andries, A & co handles, 1 bxs wash; Harper, P & co 50 bdls spokes.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

C C Hyson & co, 1 cake copper; An'erson & W, 4 bdls s; 20 barrels steel; B C & J R Sawyer, 10 bxs s candles; Lewis, D & S, 4 bdls 1 wire; R Patterson, 10 casks toys; Mc Cullough, J W Taylor, 6 pkgs dry; H Rea, jr, 6 buckets lard, 2 kgs and do butter; Mc Cullough, J W & co, 2 bbls whisky rye; Godfrey & C, 11 do rags; M Delange, 3 rolls leather; Manful, R & co, 10 bbls flour; Voigt, M & co, 1 bbl do; Sawyer, W, 8 tubs lard; Wm Seward & E, 1 car bones.

Allegheny Station.

Bradley & Son, 10 bales wool; Jas Stewart & co, 11 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

D Wallace, 20 bbls flour; P Adams & Bro, 2 cars staves; E McMillan, 1 do wheels; J Hoffman & Son, 4 dozen hay rc; Loughrey & F, 2 do do; P Riegle, 2 bbls whisky; I Decker, 5 do do; J Moore, 1 bx indigo; E H Myers, 1 bbl sundries; Watt, L & co, 5 bbls do; R Patterson, 3 bxs c tobacco; W J Rounds, 5 sacks copper; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 car engine; Hood & M, 2 bales cotton; Hood & M, 1 tub butter; W H Graff, 5 bbls apples; Mc Cullough, J W & co, 1 bbl whisky; Mc Cullough, do, 1 bbl s rags; H G Craighead, 1 tub butter; Atwell & Co, 1 bbl s paper; Mc C & D, 37 cases steel; S P Shriver, 2 bxs tobacco.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Oxston & S, 40 bbls crude, to Spray Oil Works; Lockhart, F & co, 39 do do, to Lockhart, F & co; E H Myers, 1 bbl sundries; Watt, L & co, 5 bbls do; R Patterson, 3 bxs c tobacco; W J Rounds, 5 sacks copper; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 car engine; Hood & M, 2 bales cotton; Hood & M, 1 tub butter; W H Graff, 5 bbls apples; Mc Cullough, J W & co, 1 bbl whisky; Mc Cullough, do, 1 bbl s rags; H G Craighead, 1 tub butter; Atwell &

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in the portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as heretofore, and all any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, he can confidently rely upon promptly reported by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, all copies that may be served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store. To temperanceville or Sligo the COMMERCIAL costs a cent a copy, Fifth avenue.

TWENTY DAYS.—P. Donahue was sent to jail twenty days by Mayor Brush, yesterday, for interfering and attempting to rescue a prisoner from a policeman on Sunday night.

A COMPLAINT.—We are in receipt daily, of complaints about the extinguishment of the gas lights too early in the morning. Will the Superintendent take notice and relieve the working classes?

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.—The citizens of South Pittsburgh have sent a remonstrance to the Legislature protesting against the consolidation of South Pittsburgh with the proposed new city, unless the right be reserved to the borough to withdraw from the consolidation if she don't like it.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The following merchant tailors of this city have agreed to close their establishments at 6 o'clock P. M. until March 1st next: Niemann & Ahlers, Samuel Wilhelms, H. B. De Arman, Andrew M. Boyle, Henry Hoffstot, Frederick H. Gerding, H. Cappel, George White, Jacob Friedrich, P. Jungmann, Wm. J. Faulerton and Henry Cane.

EAST END GAS COMPANY.—The following officers and managers of this company have been elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, James K. Kerr. Managers, Thomas Mellon, Joseph Dilworth, Charles W. Batchelor, James S. Mecord, William B. Negley, Treasurer, George A. Berry. Secretary, Wm. H. Denniston. Auditors, Richard E. Breed, Wm. G. Sawhill.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—The Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad did a large, if not a heavy business during the year 1869, than either of the other divisions. The following is the daily average of the several divisions: Philadelphia Division, 41 freight trains, or 1,304 cars; Middle Division, 31 freight trains, or 1,102 cars; Pittsburgh Division, 43 freight trains, or 925 cars.

ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH.—Such is the admission of those who examine the Parham Sewing Machine, and that is the secret of the machine is the fact that it is adapted to a wider range of work coming under the head of family sewing than any other machine now offered to the public. An examination will convince the most skeptical. Mr. Millinger, Agent, 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

PERFECT, SIMPLE AND RELIABLE.—The Parham Sewing Machine is perfectly simple in construction, noiseless in operation, and is adapted to a greater range of family sewing than any other machine in the market. H. Millinger, Agent, 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

DISORDERLY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Garrison arrested a young man named Charles Smith, who was charged with attempting to kick in the door of Charles B. Stein's house, on Third avenue. It is said that Charles had been in the house, but was put out for assaulting a girl. Yesterday morning he was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which default in which he was committed to jail for thirty days.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a gentleman named Dillon met with a severe accident at Lancaster, while on his way to this city to visit Lake Erie. He was getting off the train at Lancaster, he slipped and fell on some ice and broke his knee cap. A physician was called, and after dressing the injury, he was taken to a man, after which he was conveyed to this city. He received every attention from the officials at the Pan Handle line taking in charge of him by his brother, who is a clerk in the postoffice.

DEATH.—Dr. Hall who had been a resident of Pittsburgh for many years, and had just returned to this city from California a few months ago, died on Monday morning after a short illness. He was a native of Lancaster, and was about 70 years of age. For some weeks past he lived at the "Dow Drop," a vile den in Toledo, and her two female associates at that time preceded her to the grave.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—Presentation of Reports—Opinions of the Solicitor.

A regular monthly meeting of the East Birmingham Council was held last evening in their rooms in the Walton Hose Company Hall,

Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the Burgess, Mr. Schmitz.

The Burgess administered the oath of office to Mr. Habermann.

Members present—Messrs. Jones, Miller, Habermann, Larkins and Burgess Schmitz.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Miller, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Jones, from the Street Committee, reported that they had put a crossing on the corner of Pape and Carson streets.

A number of bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Mr. Brown, Solicitor of East Birmingham borough, delivered opinions on the following questions:

The first opinion was on the liabilities of owners of mines or quarries, situated above East Birmingham, in regard to the washing of sand and stones into the Borough.

The second was an opinion on Edwards' alley.

The third—on the right of the borough to collect sparring licenses. After a statement was not filed within six months.

The fourth—on the authority of the borough to be drawn money.

The fifth—in relation to the authority of the borough to collect wharfage.

Mr. Jones moved that the Solicitor be instructed to draw up an act changing Water street into 8 Wards. Carried.

Mr. Jones called the attention of Council to the gutter through which a hog was drowned last week.

Mr. Miller moved that Mr. Grunsky, or his agent be notified to remove the pond or he will be up. Carried.

Mr. Larkins moved that the Street Committee notify the Street Commissioner to fill up the Wells Cover and Twenty-first and Twenty second streets. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that a warrant for $200 be drawn in favor of Mr. Rehrer on account, for paving Fox and Larkinsville and $100 in favor of Mr. Rehrer on account, for paving same before. Carried.

Mr. Miller moved that a warrant of $150 be drawn in favor of Messrs. Wagner, Reed & Co., on account, for paving. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association—Reports of the Retiring Officers—Exciting Contest for New Officers—Two Hundred New Members Added Since January 1st, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute to hear the reports of the retiring officers, and to elect a new Board for the present year, was held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, last evening, and attracted unusual interest. As early as seven o'clock the room was filled with the members of the association, and the friends of the rival candidates. The excitement was so great that upwards of two hundred new members had been secured since January 1st, 1870. The meeting was called to order at 7 P. M., with Jos. Albree, Esq., President, in the chair, and A. H. Lane, Secretary.

The reading of the reports of the retiring Board, was then entered into, the minutes dispensed with, and the Association proceeded to an election for officers.

Jos. Shallenberger, Alfred Parsons, and Geo. Whitney, acted as tellers of the election. As soon as the polls were opened, the voting commenced in a very spirited manner, both parties being confident of success. The very able report of the retiring President, Jos. Albree, Esq., which will be found below, shows the Association to be in a very flourishing condition, and he retires from the Presidency—which he has held for two terms—with the thanks of the entire membership for the rare zeal and ability with which he has discharged his responsible duties.

Report of the Board of Directors.

With true pleasure and genuine satisfaction, we present to you the report of our operations during the year 1869, and offer you our hearty congratulations, not only on the prospective prosperity that so evidently awaits us in the near future, but on the progress made. You will learn by the report of the Librarian, that we have to-day, more names enrolled as members, than ever before. The report of the Treasurer shows that we are out of debt, and, that during the past year more money had been received than in any previous year. Our prosperity has not, however, kept pace with that of the community; for, while the boundaries of the city have been enlarged, the population has increased, and the general wealth been augmented, all of which are important elements in our success, and on which our very life is dependent. We have grown but little in fact, and the reductions have not been realized by the facts presented.

We ask your careful attention to the reports of D. P. Corwin, Treasurer, and Geo. A. Epsten, Librarian, and of R. F. Jennings, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Treasurer's Report.

Report of D. P. Corwin, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.	
To balance January 1, 1869	$ 111 11
To subscribers	2,581 00
To sales Lecture Committee	1,048 90
To miscellaneous	49 00
	$4,778 25

EXPENDITURES.	
By cash paid salaries	$1,091 00
By cash paid books	1,755 78
By cash paid rent	800 00
By cash paid newspapers and magazines	372 25
By cash paid furniture	61 45
By cash paid for fuel, gaslights, stationery, printing and sundries	197 00
By cash paid gas	122 85
By cash paid coal	60 25
By cash paid insurance	25 00
By cash paid advertising	49 50
By cash paid postage	25 92
By cash paid water tax and ice	8 00
By cash paid sundry bills and accounts	80 95
By cash paid repairs and renovations	11 00
Cash balance on hand	17 50
	$4,778 25

Librarian's Report.

Number of annual members January 1, 1869	739
Added during the year	1,200
	1,939
Deceased, removed or resigned	186
	1,753
Life members	262
Honary members	29
Total membership	794

LIBRARY.	
Number of volumes in library January 1, 1869	8,940
Bought during 1869, vols	512
Added by donation, vols	187
Added by donation, vols	186
Deduct lost or worn out, vols	945
Net gain of volumes	892
Number of books borrowed from the Library during 1869, vols	9,559

CIRCULATION.	
Number of books borrowed from the Library during 1869, vols	12,110
Increase	730

BINDING.

The number of books bound during the year was 191 volumes, of which forty-eight volumes were new Magazines, and 151 volumes rebound.

The Librarian reports he would gladly be relieved of the subject, which has become strengthened in his mind since entering upon the Association demands him to say that although the books are frequently mentioned to members, the abuse of books borrowed from the Library still continues to the great loss of the institution.

READING ROOM.

The attendance of members at the reading room is much larger than at any previous during the year just closed, and the number of papers who find it, we hope, an agreeable and profitable resort, is rapidly increasing on the increase.

DONATIONS.

The donations of books during the year, has exceeded that of any previous one, amounting to 185 volumes. Mr. John Graham, jr., presented Hazard's Register, 10 volumes. Mr. J. K. Moorhead presented 18 volumes of Congressional Documents, and Major Wm. Wade made the handsome donation of 100 volumes.

Among those presented by him is "Peter Pepper," published in London from 1841 to 1850, in 12 vols., 8 vo, a very scarce work relating to American affairs, and particularly invaluable to the student of American history. Several years ago Mr. Wade exhibited his rare and fine musical instruments, and invaluable books, and his recent gift only increases our obligations to him.

The association receives a few newspapers from the publishers, and while the inquiry is occasionally made for papers which the financial condition of the Institution will not warrant the taking of, we are pleased to say that the city are gradually introduced to the Reading Room, and we would gratify them as well as ourselves, to see a larger assortment of papers and periodicals. Many members prefer publications, may be assured that all reasonable wishes in this number will be complied with, to take with him any volume, writes the title on a card and hands it to the Librarian.

If the volume is on the shelf, it is at once delivered to him, and the Librarian retains the card until the book is returned—the Librarian either holds the book or a member for its delivery. The adoption of this system will increase the expense of the Library. A carefully prepared catalogue, which